The People's Korea

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Koreans in Japan Intensify Struggle Against "Talks," For Extension of Repatriation Agreement

A Central Rally of Korean Citizens in Japan To Smash "ROK-Japan Talks" and To Demand Unconditional Extension of Repatriation Agreement was held on Nov. 5 at the Shiba Children's Park in Tokyo. Similar rallies were also held in various parts of Japan, including Hokkaido, and major prefectures such as Kanagawa, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima and Hukuoka.

Some 6,000 Koreans in Tokyo gathered on Nov. 5 at the Central Rally held at the Shiba Children's Park, to smash the "ROK-Japan Talks" and to demand unconditional extension of the present repatriation agreement.

Shouting their alogans, "U.S. imperialists, immediately pull out of South Korea!" "Let's smash the current 'South Korea-Japan Talks'" and "Let's fight to the last for extending unconditionally the term of the repatriation agreement!" about 6,000 Koreans in Tokyo gathered at the Central Rally, which opened at 11 a.m. that day.

Speaking at the rally, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, appealed as follows:

"Today, while making desperate efforts to successfully conclude the "ROK-Japan Talks," the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and Japanese militarists are scheming another intrigue to wreck the repatriation work.

"I, together with all of you, strongly denounce the Japanese authorities' unjustifiable stand to use the repatriation work as a political bargining at the criminal 'Talks.' At the same time I strongly demand the Japanese side give up their unjust assertions and accept immediately the reasonable proposal of the Korean Red Cross Society to extend the term of the current repatriation agreement without amendment.

"The Government of the Republic headed by Premier Kim Il Sung is awaiting for us to return home and preparing everything so that we can live in abundance.

"Consolidating solidarity with Japanese people, we will further strengthen joint struggles against the criminal machinations on the part of the enemies to bring the 'Talks' to a speedy conclusion and to hamper the repatriation work."

With their hearts full of national indignation, participants renewed their determination to fight to the last against the vicious machinations by the Japanese militarists and the South Korean military fascist clique to conclude at an early date the current "normalization talks," under the U.S. imperialists' instigation.

They also renewed their determination to rise up more vigorously in their struggle against the Japanese authorities' maneuvers to utilize the repatriation work as a political bait for their bargaining with the South Korean fascists.

Bitterly denouncing the Japanese authorities for arresting two Korean youths, on the charge that they voiced their demand for extending the agreement, the participants demanded unanimously that the Japanese police release immediately the arrested Koreans.

The Japanese guest speakers at the rally included: Takechiyo Uchino, a leader of the Japan Communist Party; Masaharu Hatanaka, Board-Director of the Japan-Korea Society; Masao Mishima, actor and representative of the men of culture of Japan, and many others.

They expressed their determination to fight for further consolidating the solidarity between the Korean and Jasanese peoples through their joint struggle for the common purpose.

The rally adopted a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, beloved and respected leader of the Korean people.

A protest letter addressed to President Kennedy of the United States was adopted by the rally.

Further, the rally adopted petitions addressed to the Japanese Government and the Japan Red Cross Society.

In order to file protests, on behalf of the rally, participants dispatched their representatives to the U.S. embassy in Tokyo, the official residence of the Japanese Prime Minister, the Japanese Foreign Office, the Japan Red Cross and other Japanese authorities concerned.

After the rally, the paticipants staged a street demonstration, through main streets of Tokyo, which lasted for over two hours.

Telegrams of Greetings From Fraternal Countries

—In Celebration of Re-election of Marshal Kim Il Sung as Premier—

In celebration of the re-election of Marshal Kim Il Sung as the Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Choi Yong Kun as the President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, telegrams of greetings were sent to Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun from the Party and Government leaders of the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China and many other fraternal countries.

Telegram From Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR N. Khrushchov to Premier Kim Il Sung (Excerpts)

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the conviction that the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples will develop in the future, too, for the welfare of our two countries and in the intereat of the further consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the great socialist camp. I wholeheartedly wish the industrious Korean people fresh labour success in the development of economy and culture and in the struggle for unifying the nation peacefully on a democratic basis under the guidance of the glorious Workers' Party and their people's government.

Telegram From Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Chinese Party and Gov't Leaders to Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun (Excerpts)

The heroic Korean people, under the correct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have achieved brilliant successes in socialist construction and made an outstanding contribution to the work for defending world peace against imperialism.

The great victory of the Korean people constitutes a powerful support to the Chinese people and gives a great inspiration to the liberation struggle of the peoples of various countries in the world.

We are convinced that the Korean people will surely achieve new, greater victory in the future revolutionary struggle, in socialist construction and in the lofty work for winning the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

"UNCURK" Annual Report—Pure Fabrication

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" submitted its twelfth annual report to the current U.N. General Assembly Session on Oct. 21. As is known, "UNCURK," an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists is to submit once in a year its report to the General Assembly. Meanwhile, it is important for us to expose the fraudulent nature of the report to public view, as the document is full of distortion and fabrication from beginning to the end as usual.

In the report the authors "affirmed" that the present military terror rule was a necessary "surgical operation" for the advancement of "true democracy" in the country and palavered that the military terror rule was an "administrative democracy" pursued by the executive in a transitional period.

This assertion of theirs shows that Syngman Rhee's or Chang Myun's "democracy" in the past was after all a pseudo-democracy. Then what did they say about it in the past?

For ten years they told that the Syngman Rhee's terrorist dictatorship was "inspiring example of representative government" and, after the overthrow of Syngman Rhee, they toadied saying that the Chang Myun regime was a truly "democratic regime" and a "lawful government" advancing the "representative government."

Now what are the so-called "surgical operation" and "administrative democracy" of the military fascists in South Korea?

They represent nothing but mass arrests, imprisonment and murder of the patriots and innocent people, stamping out of elementary human rights such as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration under martial law which is in force for already one year, thus plunging South Korea into a more frightful situation than ever.

They went so far as to brag that the military regime achieved "great results in mapping out an economic reconstruction policy."

The charlatans on the payroll of the U.S. imperialists reported in the annual report the gibberish of the military rulers about the "reconstruction," "five-year plan," etc., as if a spectacular change would take place in South Korea. But it is nobody's secret that the "five-year plan" went busted even before it got under way, to the embarrassment of the policy-makers.

Following the military coup, the South Korean industrial output decreased by 10 per cent, agriculture underwent the severest famine in 50 years and price of commodities went up by another 20 per cent, thus aggravating the social chaos, rather than "rehabilitating" the South Korean economy.

Embellishing the South Korean reality with a whole vocabulary of lies and fabrication, they made no secret of their sinister design to extend the military-terror dictatorship in South Korea and justify the U.S.-engineered scheme of the Pak Chung Hi fascist elements to remain in power for long, prating that the "national reconstruction movement" in South Korea "can make an important contribution to economic construction as a whole if it is kept going for several years."

As to the question of Korea's unification, this pack of marionettes prattled that the military regime is "supporting" a peaceful unification.

Why then did they bring to trial political figures, professors, men of the press and students who demanded peaceful unification and why are they reinforcing the armed forces, bringing in lethal weapons and keeping themselves knee-deep in dangerous play with fire in a frenzied attempt for the provocation of a war, calling for "strengthened combat readiness?"

As for the "U.N. principles" put up in connection with the unification question, they have nothing to do with the question of Korea's unification.

The United Nations has neither the right to discuss the Korean question nor the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

The twaddle about the unification on "U.N. principles" betrays the intention to white-wash the splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and commit the whole of Korea to the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

The question of Korea's unification is a domestic issue of the Korean people and it can be solved only by the Koreans themselves.

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, Hand Off Cuba at Once!

—Pyongyang City Mass Rally Held in Support of Cuban People's Struggle—

PYONGYANG, October 26 (KCNA)-A mass rally was held this evening in Pyongyang in denunciation of the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism against Cuba and in support and encouragement of the struggle of the Cuban people.

The Actors Theatre, the meeting place, was packed to capacity with working people, youth and students in the city.

Ha Ang Chun, candidate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, made a report:

The U.S. government's recent measure of blockading Cuba by armed force is a piratic act on the high seas, an impermissible criminal act for trampling underfoot peace and provoking a world war and is an intolerable challenge to the world peaceloving people.

The Korean people express surging resentment and indignation at and most resolutely denounce the provocative, aggressive act of U.S. imperialism, Ha Ang Chun declared. He went on: It is an inviolable internal affair of a sovereign country for Cuba to take any defensive measures in her territory and no one has the right to interfere in it.

Working people shouting the slogan "U.S. imperialist aggressors, take your bloodstained hands off Cuba at once!

The Korean people who, shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people, are fighting against the U.S. imperialists' aggression, express most fervent, militant solidarity with the Cuban people in their heroic struggle for the defence of their sovereignty and revolutionary gains and extend active support and encouragement to them.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare to ignite a war against Cuba, they will surely perish in the flames of the war, Ha Ang Chun warned in conclusion.

Lazaro Vigoa, Cuban Ambassador to Korea, spoke next:

Our people are filled with the determination to defend to the end by any means the socialist revolution and the happiness it has brought us.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we convey the wholehearted gratitude of our Government for the statement of the Goyernment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which manifested full support to the cause of our people.

I assure you that the Cuban people, firmly united around Prime Minister Fidel Castro and the Cuban Socialist Revolutionary United Organization, will inflict a most shameful defeat upon the Yankee imperialists and their stooges, the Ambassador declared in conclusion.

Daian Electric Appliances Factory Overfulfills Yearly Plan

PYONGYANG, Oct. 25 (KCNA)—**The Daian Electric Appliances Factory, an electric machine centre of our country, fulfilled at 100.1 per cent this year's plan as of October 24.** With this success the factory demonstrated the great vitality of the new enterprise management system outlined by Premier Kim Il Sung in December last year.

Under People's Regime

Repatriate Elected for SPA Deputy

Li Soon Yung

In the recent SPA elections, the electorate of Ichun County, Kangwon Province, elected Li Soon Yung, Vice-Chief of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, as their deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

During his stay in Japan, Li Soon Yung had devoted himself to the struggle of protecting democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan and of uniting them solidly around the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government. After his return to homeland, he applied himself enthusiastically to socialist construction and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

As soon as the repatriation work of Koreans in Japan to homeland was started in December, 1959, he returned to his home country as the leader of the first repatriation batch. After his return, he devoted all his energies, night and day, to the task of realizing the policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government, taking heavy responsibilities as Vice-Chief of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front.

People who know him are surprised at the fact that, nearly 70 years old as he is, he is tackling with his work with as much zeal as young people.

Li Soon Yung, born as a poor peasant boy in Suhchun County, South Chungchong Province, went through all sorts of hardships, working with his father for their landlord.

Till he was over 30, he never attended school. At the age of 34, he came to Japan in search of livelihood and settled in Hokkaido. But there he found no job to do.

Realizing that there could be no life and right without struggle against the imperialists and without regaining independence for his fatherland, he resolutely made up his mind to fight for it. For 30 years till his repatriation, he had devoted his life to the struggle for the democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

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Historical Review of Niigata Talks on Repatriation Problem

Aug. 13 (1959): An agreement on repatriating Koreans in Japan to their home country (repatriation agreement) was signed at Calcutta, India, between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies.

Dec. 14: The first repatriation boats left Niigata for Chongjin.

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July 23 (1960): The Korean Red Cross Society proposed in a telegram to the Japanese Red Cross to extend the term of the agreement without revising the provisions of the agreement.

July 29: In reply, the Japanese Red Cross, while agreeing to the extension of the agreement, proposed to hold a conference in Niigata, Japan, to discuss the question of "speeding up the repatriation work."

Aug. 5: The Korean Red Cross Society agreed to hold talks with the Japanese side in Niigata. It demanded the Japanese side permit the entry of Korean reporters into Japan to cover the talks.

Agu. 6: The Japanese Red Cross refused to permit the delegation of Korean Red Cross Society to visit Japan with reporters.

Aug. 11: Preliminary talks were held in Niigata. The Korean Red Cross Society again demanded that the Japanese side permit the entry of Korean reporters into Japan. Masataro Inoue, chief of the foreign affairs department of the Japan Red Cross, promised that the Japanese side would guarantee such reporting activities for Korean reporters as had been guaranteed for Japanese journalists by the Korean authorities at the time of the Pyongyang talks of Jan., 1958.

Aug. 13: In spite of this promise, the Japan Red Cross again refused to permit Korean reporters to enter Japan.

Aug. 25: The 8-member delegation of the Korean Red Cross Society, headed by Li Il Kyung, arrived in Niigata.

Aug. 26: Preliminary talks were held in Niigata between the two Red Cross Societies. Questions concerned the entry of Korean reporters, accompanying the delegation and the dispatch of "press" cables were discussed. The Japanese side obstinately adhered to its stand that it was not in a position to permit a member of the suite of the delegation to send "press" cables.

Sept. 2: The Japan Red Cross agreed to accept the demand of the Korean side that the Japanese side permit the sending of "press" cables. A joint communique was issued.

Sept. 5: The first session of the first Plenary Talks was held in Niigata. At this session, the Japanese side proposed that Koreans desiring to be returned to the DPRK register themselves with the Japan Red Cross during a period of three months and that the repatriation of the registered Koreans be completed within one year. The Japanese side also proposed that the repatriation of Koreans in Japan be discontinued after that.

Sept. 6: The second session of the first Plenary Talks was held in Niigata. The Korean Red Cross Society refused to accept the Japanese proposals, demanding the extension of the agreement without revising its provisions.

Sept. 12: The sixth session of the first Plenary Talks was held in Niigata. The Japan Red Cross refused to accept the proposal made by the Korean side.

Sept. 17: The eighth session of the first Plenary Talks was held in Niigata. The Japan Red Cross made a new proposal to extend the agreement for six months after its expiration. The Korean Red Cross Society immediately refused to accept this proposal, saying that the Japanese side was aiming to utilize the repatriation work for a political purpose and that the proposal was more vicious in nature than those the Japanese side had made so far. The conference came to a deadlock. Deciding that there was no hope of breaking it, the Korean Red Cross delegation announced that it was leaving Niigata.

Sept. 23: The Korean delegation left Niigata aboard the 39th repatriation boats on Sept. 23. The Niigata conference broke off.

Oct. 17: The Japan Red Cross sent to its Korean counterpart a cable, asking the Korean side to continue to send repatriation boats to Niigata, after the expiration of the term of the validity of the agreement.

Oct. 20: A conference was held in Niigata to discuss the repatriation question. The Korean Red Cross Society told the Japanese side that it intended to take up the question of "speeding up," provided that the Japanese side agreed to accept the extension of the agreement without any revision of the agreement.

Leopold Boissier, Chairman of the International Red Cross, sent to Tadatsugu Shimazu, President of the Japan Red Cross, a letter, in which he expressed the hope that the repatriation work would be continued, stressing that the freedom of choosing a place of residence was the inalienable right of man that no one could violate.

Oct. 27: The first session of the Second Plenary Talks was held in Niigata. An agreement was reached between the two Red Cross Societies on the extension of the term of the agreement. The agreement was signed at a ceremony.

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July 29 (1961): Kim Eung Ki, President of the Korean Red Cross Society, cabled to the Japan Red Cross a proposal to extend for another year the term of the repatriation agreement.

July 31: The Japan Red Cross agreed to this proposal.

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June 22 (1962): The Korean Red Cross Society cabled to the Japan Red Cross a proposal to extend unconditionally for another year the term of the present repatriation agreement.

July 19: A conference was held in Niigata to discuss the repatriation problem. At the conference, the Japan Red Cross Society showed to the Korean side its "draft agreement" in which it proposed to revise the present agreement, alleging that "the repatriation enterprise has entered a new stage," or that "the objective situation has changed."

Asserting that the existing agreement should hold good as long as there were Koreans desiring to be repatriated to their country, the Korean side demanded the Japanese authorities give up immediately their plot to scrap the present agreement and agree to our reasonable proposal to extend unconditionally the present agreement.

Aug. 5: The Korean Red Cross Society sent to the Japanese side a cable, in which it made clear that there was no ground on which the Korean side should agree to the Japanese proposal, asserting that the existing agreement should be extended for a further period without revising its provisions whatsoever.

Sept. 15: In reply, the Japan Red Cross sent to its Korean counterpart a "memorandum" in which it did not go beyond repeating its former assertions.

Oct. 18: A meeting was held in Niigata to discuss the repatriation question. Kim Ju Yung, chief of the Korean Red Cross delegation, refused to accept the Japanese proposal, demonstrating the proposal made by the Korean side was the only rational and justifiable one.

He asserted that the Japanese side was intending to utilize the repatriation problem for the political purpose of bringing the current "South Korea-Japan Talks" to an early successful conclusion, trampling underfoot the principle of humanitarianism, on which the repatriation work was based.

RETURNEES TELL STORIES OF THEIR HAPPY LIFE IN BOSOM OF FATHERLAND

Nearly three years have elapsed since the first repatriation boats left, with Korean citizens in Japan on board, on December 14 of 1959 Niigata Port for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Since that day, some 80,000 compatriots have already been returned to their home country in 99 groups, bidding farewell once for all to national discrimination, ill-treatment, poverty and rightlessness they had suffered here in Japan. They are now enjoying a happy life, devoting themselves to socialist construction there.

On November 8 of this year, the repatriation ship, the Krilion, came into sight for the one hundredth time at Niigata Port.

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan was realized, thanks to the warm compatriotic efforts of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government as well as to the positive support and cooperation of various sections of the Japanese people and to the strong support of the unbiased public opinion of the world. This is a demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one.

However, it must be remembered that the repatriation, which was based on the spirit of humanitarianism, was not realized easily. In order to wreck this humanitarian enterprise, the U.S. imperialists have resorted to every way and means.

But the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK shall not be disturbed by any vicious machination of the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces manipulated by them.

We introduce here some stories of returnees who are now enjoying a happy life, devoting their all to socialist construction in the bosom of the fatherland.

(1)Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders shaking hands with repatriated compatriots
(2)Repatriated Korean citizens held at last in the arms of their homeland (The first group of repatriates at Chongjin Port)
(3)Son Hyung, member of the International Affairs Department of the Korean Red Cross Society, hugging his second son, Son Ui Chi, who was returned aboard the third ship
(4)Hong Che Sun, an orphan, studying at Pyongyang Foreign Languages School, whose face has no trace of sorrows she suffered in Japan
(5)Li Tae Woo, who was repatriated from Saitama Pref., Japan, now an engineer at Kangsun Steel Works
(6)A snap of happy life of a repatriated family. Now they have nothing to worry about.

Life Worth Living for First Time in my Life

By **Kim Chang Mook**

Since returning to my homeland in the third repatriation group in December, 1959, I have been working at the Dukchun Automobile Factory as a designer.

Born at the Waikwan Dong, Waikwan Myun, Chilkok County, North Kyongsang Province, I crossed the Korean Straits to Japan with my parents at the age of 9.

Since my earlier boyhood, I had undergone indescribable discrimination and been unable to say what I had to say in Japan, simply because I was a Korean.

I keenly realized that people without their fatherland is more miserable than a dog in "a house of death."

Today I am leading a happy life worth living for the first time in my life. Above all, the most impressive day in my life was the 15th anniversary day of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party, when I was received by our beloved Premier Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang. After kindly inquiring about my work and living conditions in the homeland, the Premier encouraged me, saying that I contributed much toward producing fine, excellent automobiles.

I was given a Chullima medal together with all the members of our workshop in June, 1961, and, on August 7, was awarded the Order of the National Flag, 3rd Class.

While working, I am attending a technical college.

I was unable to go further than the middle school in Japan, as the doors of higher education were not open to me. But, here in my home country, I am receiving higher education.

I am a college student of nearly 40 years.

A Song of my Fatherland

By **Choi Yung Ja**
(A repatriated Schoolgirl)

At last here I am now at Chongjin,
Snow-covered port city of my dear Fatherland,
Come, let's shake hands, brothers and sisters!
Oh how much I wished to be held in your arms!

Oh how long I wish
To kiss you, my Fatherland,
Pressing you countless times to my breasts!

In your broad bosom, Fatherland,
Now at last I am embraced,
Like a child in his mother's arms,
Without a word because of thousand emotions.

My dearest land!
Only in my dreams, I could stand on you!
Oh, only in my dreams, I could stretch my arms to you!
It was only you, the dearest to me,
That, supported me during my toilsome life,
Always with a song of hope in the depth of my heart,
Wherever I was.

Clear skies above me!
High mountains, broad plains, far-away,
I gaze, gaze and never tire,
Oh, fragrant smell of the soil,
Motherland, my dear!

Amidst the countless petals falling on my shoulders,
Why should I suppress tears standing in my eyes,
Tears of delight,
When my heart is full of thousands of words
I have never uttered before.

Wave your branches for me,
Pine trees standing there on Chungsansan Hill,
My dearest mother's bosom
I never forgot even in my dream,
In your deep bosom, my youth will flourish,
To you, I will dedicate everything
My youth and my heart!

I Have Nothing to Worry About Here

By **Oh Man Bong**

When I was 19 years old, I crossed the Korean Straits to Japan for the first time in my life in search of a new livelihood. Since then, I had led an indescribably miserable life, suffering all sorts of difficulties and sorrows until I was returned to my native country, aboard the 38th repatriation boat in September of 1960.

Born in Chunan County, South Chungchong Province (South Korea), I had been a tenant farmer, before I came to Japan where I worked as a miner at Takada Mine in Miyagi Prefecture.

Contrary to my expectation, however, what awaited me in Japan was forced labour. I was forced to work usually for 12 hours a day, like a slave. For about half a year I worked at this mine, which seemed to me a hell on earth. Unable to endure any longer, I ran away one day, together with my 26 fellow workers, successfully escaping the watchful eyes of the Japanese supervisors.

Since then, I had wandered like a vagabond from one mine to another for as many as 40 years, always getting the basest job.

When I was away from home as a wandering labourer, my wife died. After a while my first son followed her. Malnutrition was the cause of their death! In 1945, the year of the Liberation of Korea, my second wife passed away, leaving six children.

However, my repatriation to the fatherland changed everything. Now in my own country, I am vice-chief of the Materials Supply Department of the Songnam Youth Mine. Two of my sons are working at the same mine, one as a clerk, and the other as a lorry driver. The third son is a student of Pyongyang Medical College.

Here in one and the same apartment, all of us, including my grandson and granddaughters, are living a happy life.

Though I am 63 years old now, I am happy as a father to see all my children working and learning without any worries. Neither they nor I have nothing to worry about.

Though I am old, I believe I am not so old as to lag behind young men in socialist construction. I am determined to devote all the rest of my life to this work!

I am Happy Here

By **Li Kap Yung**

This happened at a general meeting of workers at Sukchun Automobile Factory. The meeting was full of joy and animated with reports on the good acts and praiseworthy deeds of many workers. A commendation ceremony took place at length. We cheered and applauded each time a name was read by the manager.

"Comrade Li Kap Yung!"

The manager said in a thick voice.

I started to my feet with surprise, wondering whether I heard him wrong. I did not expect such a thing to happen in the least so that I did not know what to do. Our section leader came beside me and said, "Comrade Li Kap Yung, let's go at once!" He took me to the front.

Saying "Congratulations," the manager handed out a big prize, which I held in my arms. I thought to myself that I merely did my duty as an ordinary driver and felt that I did not deserve the prize.

As I stood under the friendly gazes and heard the cheers of my comrades in this heart-warming atmosphere, tears stood in my eyes and streamed down my cheeks. At this moment I strongly felt that life is a wonderful thing. Simultaneously I looked back on my past days in Japan.

Living in abject poverty, my eyesight was impaired, which is indispensable to a cab-driver. I was wandering in the slum quarters of Tokyo without a job.

Living a from-hand-to-mouth life, I spent days with a heavy heart, without a youthful hope for the future.

But I have been very happy since I was repatriated here, my fatherland. No one can stop me working hard. Because we live in the socialist system where the people can find their happy future; where we can work for society, and where others' joy is ours.

The Story of How Vinalon Came Into Being in Korea

Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders making an inspection of the mammoth Feb. 8 or Hamheung Vinalon Factory, after attending a grand ceremony held in May of 1961 in celebration of its completion

(Continued)

With the opening of the battle, he put forth the militant slogan: "All for the construction of a vinalon factory!" That was based on a scientific calculation of the objective conditions such as the achievements attained in science and technology, the already established powerful heavy industry base, especially machine-building industry, and the preparatory work already done. At the same time he took such subjective conditions into consideration as the Party strength capable of leading the masses to revolutionary upsurge, the high spirit of the masses who were out to carry through the Party's ideas.

In this way, the forces of the whole Party and the entire people were concentrated on the construction of the vinalon factory.

In response to the call of Comrade Premier, youths and students, workers, technicians, men and officers of the People's Army, fishermen, peasants and even housewives from all parts of the country came to give a hand in the work. The slogan "All for the construction of a vinalon factory!" gripped the hearts of the entire people.

In Ryongheung plain where there had been only twittering of water birds in the past, the singing of the builders rose and it changed into a grand chorus of the entire people.

Thus the distinguished art of leadership of Comrade Premier and his skilled organization made it possible to create the amazing "vinalon speed." He grasps the key problem at every stage of socialist construction and concentrates forces on it to solve one problem after another, thereby solving all connected problems.

While taking general measures for concentrating all forces on the building of the factory, Comrade Premier came personally to the construction site and organized work in detail for the functionaries concerned who came from all parts of the country. He gave concrete guidance on how to carry out the Party work as a creative work with men. Even after that, he visited the construction site frequently to inspire and encourage the builders and solve knotty problems for them. Whenever he appeared in the place, there always occurred amazing miracles.

In one night 100,000 bricks were laid, a 40-metre high smokestack was built in only 13 days which would ordinarily have taken 12 months, and in only 10 days there appeared the 20-metre high rectification tower. The "vinalon speed" was thus created on the building site and an epic of heroism in the era of the Workers' Party took shape.

At such a time in September, 1960, I got taken ill and hospitalized. Though I stayed in hospital for a short while, I got impatient because I felt as if the flames of innovations arising in the building site seared my back. The next morning after I was discharged from the hospital I had a visitor at my office. Carefully he put a package on my desk and said:

"This is for you from Comrade Premier."

"I beg your pardon, did you say from Comrade Premier?"

I was so surprised, my heart leaped. Excusing myself to the guest, I ran to the Party chairman's office to bring him to my office. In the presence of the Party chairman I began to unwrap the package with a pounding heart. When I had unwrapped and removed the white paper, a small wooden box appeared. And there was a letter on the box.

The letter was from Comrade Premier and in his own handwriting, too! I could not read the letter with a steady voice. The letter read as follows:

Dr. Li Seung Ki,

A few days ago I learnt from Comrade Pak Keum Chul that you were taken ill and were in hospital.

I am forwarding herewith two roots of wild ginseng to you in the hope that they may help you in recuperating. They had been sent to me by the peasants in Kangwon Province.

Kim Il Sung

October 25, 1960.

I did not know how to express my feelings when I finished reading the letter.

With welling emotion, I read the letter again and again. Every word of the letter brought before my eyes the kind face and the image of the Premier penning this letter with anxiety.

"Comrade Premier! I thank you. I do not know how to express my gratitude to you.

Comrade Premier! I am very sorry that I disturbed you. I am all right now. Do not trouble yourself about me so much, please. I am well now." I repeated these words several times in my mind. There is an old Korean saying which runs: "A superior loves the inferior but inferior gives superior only worries." I thought the saying meant for me.

I knew so well that his great affection and solicitude conveyed in the gift and the letter were not limited to me. That was a vivid expression of how he loves and treasures all of us research workers, and the entire scientists and technicians of the country.

The letter and the wild ginseng not only helped me regain rapidly my health and strength but gave me fresh vitality. People said I looked rejuvenated. My restoration of youth was not merely from the ginseng but it was because of Comrade Premier's warm affection. Ever since then, we, research workers, have been pursuing our work with greater vigour.

May 6, 1961.!

The day of summing up the victorious end of the "great battle for vinalon" came, the plan of which Comrade Premier had drawn and which battle was fought under his leadership.

I shall never forget that day. He stepped forward to the place where the red tape hung, his face beaming with the joy of victory.

A tumultuous shout of joy went up. Confetti flew. Songs rose...

What a thrilling moment it was!

When Comrade Premier cut the tape, cheers became deafening, reverberating through the air. Turning to me, he said:

"This is the day you worked so hard for!"

At this happy moment, all the cursed events in the past flashed across in my mind:

Though I succeeded as early as in 1939 in the vinalon research as a man without a country, I had no alternative but to put it aside. I was most savagely investigated because of my objection to the Japanese imperialists' request to engage in the research for mass destruction. Then in South Korea under U.S. occupation I had to give up my research, unable to get even simple test apparatuses.

All those cursed memories were washed away by tears of joy. I told myself: "No more such days will befall me now in the embrace of the Party and Comrade Premier!"

I raised my head and looked at the cheering masses. I said to myself.

Friends! When you have vinalon cloth you must not take it for granted. More, never think that any one scientist, technician, or a few workers have brought it to you. You should never forget that it bears the love of Comrade Premier, the unfathomable love of a father who is so concerned about providing better clothes for his dear children. In the years to come, if your grandchildren ask the history of vinalon, tell them the history of the Workers' Party of Korea, not the name of a scientist or technician. Then they will know how vinalon came into being in this era! **(The End)**

Part of the external appearance of the gigantic Feb. 8 Vinalon Factory

Shin Keum Dan Sets World Record in 400-metre Event

PYONGYANG, Oct. 24(KCNA) –Shin Keum Dan, Merited Athlete of Korea, set a new world record with 51.9 seconds in the 400-metre event, on the last day of the track-and-field meeting held in Pyongyang for the 1st class champions from Oct. 21 to 23.

Shin Keum Dan

This improves by 1.51 seconds her previous world record set in the women's 400-metre event on the second day of the international track-and-field meet events in July of this year at the Lenin Stadium in Moscow, and concurrently cut by 1.55 seconds the officially recognized record set by Maria Itkina in 1959.

This also bettera the DPRK record by 0.52 seconds.

At the same meet, Li Soo Whak, student of the Central Physical Training School, also improved by 10 centimetres the DPRK record in women's shot-put event.

Ryoo Sets World Record in Marathon Race

PYONGYANG, Oct. 25 (KCNA)–Ryoo Man Hyung, 24-year-old member of the Feb. 8 Team, set a record of 2 hours 16 minutes 9.6 seconds on Oct. 25 in the 42-kilometre marathon race starting from the Tai Sung San Zoo in Pyongyang.

This betters by 2 minutes 42.4 seconds the record (2 hours 18 minutes 52 seconds) set by Japanese champion Nakao at the International Marathon Race held in New Zealand, and improves by 6 minutes 11.8 seconds the record of the DPRK.

Other runners, placing 5th to 10th, also set new records.

Among them, Suh Dai Keul, 19-year-old student of Anju High School, who placed eighth, and Cha Won Hui, student of Sunchun Normal School, are regarded as promising runners.

Cultural *News* in Brief

Korean-Soviet Protocol on Scientific Cooperation Signed

PYONGYANG, Oct. 30 (KCNA)–The 30th Meeting of the Korean-Soviet Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Pyongyang in amicable atmosphere from Oct. 18 to 29, 1962.

After summing up the scientific and technological cooperation in the past between the DPRK and the USSR, both sides noted that the scientific and technological intercourse have further strengthened.

The meeting adopted a protocol for the first half of 1963 on the scientific and technological cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR.

The protocol was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Kim Eung Sang, chairman of the Korean side of the commission, and on behalf of the Soviet side by A.A. Ishukov, chairman of the Soviet side of the commission.

Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble Arrives in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Oct. 26 (KCNA)–The Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army named after A.V. Alexandrov arrived in Pyongyang in the evening of 26th by train under the 1962 Cultural Exchange Plan between Korea and the Soviet Union.

The 185 member ensemble is led by Colonel V.A. Alexandrov, People's Artiste of the Soviet Union and State Prize winner.

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